

chiefly obtained, as admitted by the author, from a few months' experience among psychoneurotics in Plattsburg.

Part three deals with the technic of special diagnostic procedures, two of the chapters being written by Dr. Neymann. These deal with lumbar puncture and chemical tests, such as the Wassermann. They are not sufficiently technical for a laboratory worker but give the reader an idea as to what these processes consist of. The Stanford revision of the Binet-Simon intelligence scale takes up a whole chapter of seventy pages. A chapter consisting of seventy-four pages concerns itself with the Kent-Rosanoff free association test. These in their length are out of all proportion to the rest of the book, for dementia precox is given only thirty-two pages.

With these exceptions the book is a good one and the reader will find whatever advice he is looking for presented in a very sane, normal fashion.

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SURGICAL CLINICS OF CHICAGO. August, 1920, Number. Vol. IV, No. 4. Pp. 214; 80 illustrations. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Company, 1920.

THE high standard of this work is still maintained in this number. It contains seventeen original articles by members of the contributing staff from the various Chicago hospitals. As the writers continue from number to number they more and more present their subjects as the general medical reader needs them presented. Yet they at the same time give minutiae and detail that appeals to the special reader.

The work fills a need and fills it well.

E. L. E.

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THE NARCOTIC DRUG PROBLEM. By ERNEST S. BISHOP, M.D., Pp. 136. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1920.

THE author believes that drug-addicts suffer from a disease and that the victims should not be spoken of as "drug fiends" or the users as having the "drug habit." He thinks if addicts are carefully handled, first getting them in excellent physical condition and then withdrawing the opiates in a manner not harmful to the patients, that they can be cured of being addicts.

Dr. Bishop is of the opinion that the reason opiates are used is because of bodily need and not for the enjoyment that is received from their use. He further states that too many people think of these persons as being morally weak, unable and unwilling to discontinue the use of narcotics, whereas to do so causes physical

suffering. According to the author many of the legislators, administrators and even physicians do not fully understand the situation, and when the Harrison law was passed making it impossible for drug addicts to obtain narcotics, this either drives them into the "underworld," or, if unable to obtain opiates through illegal methods, to escape physical suffering they resort to suicide.

The book is written in a very clear manner; in fact, the author impresses upon the reader too often the same facts and few new thoughts are introduced after the first few pages. Besides the repetition the author strays from the point at issue, and in discussing any particular phase he invariably reverts to some part of the question previously discussed at length.

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THE DIAGNOSIS OF NERVOUS DISEASES. By SIR JAMES PURVES STEWART, K.C.M.G., C.B.M.D. (Edin.), F.R.C.P. Fifth edition. Pp. 557. New York: E. B. Treat & Co., 1920.

THIS is the fifth edition of Stewart's well-known *Diagnosis of Nervous Diseases*. The fourth edition was written three years ago, while the author was on war duty in Saloniki. The present edition has been revised and in part rewritten. A short chapter on war neuroses regarded from their clinical standpoint has been added.

The scheme of the book is well worked out. It is not intended by any means to be an exhaustive text-book, but, as the title indicates, it is a diagnosis. The anatomy and physiology are adequately and well done. Aphasia is treated from the old and well-known standpoint and the recent controversial phases are omitted. Cerebellar conditions are adequately discussed, with the exception that no attention is paid to the more recent studies of localization. Peripheral nerve conditions are exceedingly well done, and so far as the reviewer knows this is the only book on neurology which has a chapter on organic war lesions. The fact that it has reached its fifth edition is ample evidence that the book is well worth while.

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CAST GOLD AND PORCELAIN INLAYS. By HERMAN E. S. CHAYES, D.D.S., New York. Pp. 382; 372 illustrations. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company.

THIS is a scholarly addition to dental literature reflecting thoroughness and minute care on the part of the author in every detail.

The introduction comprising some fifty pages on sequence of